



The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL,

ISAAC SLENKER, of Union County.

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL,

JAMES P. BARR, of Allegheny Co.

PLEDGES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

RESOLVED, That neither the Congress of the United States, nor the people of the government of the non-slaveholding States have the Constitutional right to legislate upon, or interfere with slavery in any of the slaveholding States in the Union.—Resolution of Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, passed February 11th, 1861.

"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so."—There is much controversy about the delivering up of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is, as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions. "No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." It is scarcely questionable that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves; and the intention of the framers is the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution, to this provision as much as any other. To the proposition, then, that slaves who come within the terms of this clause, shall be delivered up, their oaths are unanimous.—President LINCOLN'S inaugural address March 4th, 1861.

"Let there be no uneasiness in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the Government toward Southern States after the rebellion shall have been suppressed. The Executive deems it proper to say it will be his purpose then, as ever, to be guided by the Constitution and the laws; and that he will probably have no difficulty in understanding the powers and duties of the Federal Government relatively to the rights of the States and the people under the Constitution than that expressed in the inaugural address."—President LINCOLN'S Message to the Extra Session of Congress, July 4th, 1861.

"RESOLVED, That this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and the rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."—Resolution of Hon. JOHN J. CURRIE, passed, July 22nd, 1862.

SOMETHING NEW! TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A. C. Ford's, Union Washing Machine, Patented Jan. 7, 1862. Manufacturers will do well by purchasing a Territory in which to Manufacture said Machines.

SECOND VOLUME.

We this week enter upon the second volume of the New Series of the North Branch Democrat. It is proper, perhaps, for us to say, that the encouragement we have thus far received, has not fully met our expectations, that is, our friends generally have not been as diligent in aiding us to increase our list, as they might have been; yet, we have made considerable progress by the aid of a few; enough to justify the belief that a Democratic paper can, by the proper efforts on the part of its friends, be sustained, or rather made self-sustaining. We intend, therefore, to continue its publication with the hope that our readers in the different townships, may, each such an interest in its success; and the success of the principles it advocates, as to aid us in giving it a wider circulation, and a more extended influence and patronage. We believe that the country in its present perilous situation, can only be restored by a return to the principles ever sacredly upheld and maintained by the Democratic party, and for which thousands of our fathers, brothers and sons are now manfully battling, or have laid their lives upon their country's altar; "The restoration of the Union as it was, the preservation of the Constitution as it is. This is the watch-word of our party, and the only true test of loyalty. Whosoever that man who endorses it, should help to sustain the only paper that does, which is printed in the country.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Any of our subscribers having paid up for the past year, and wishing at this time to discontinue their subscription can do so by letter, or by marking upon this paper the word "Returned" or "Refused" with their names, (if not already on the paper.) Postmasters are requested to return all refused papers to this office immediately, as we do not wish to send our paper to any man, who having paid up, wishes to discontinue. To those who have not paid up for the past year, we shall continue to send our paper, assuming that they wish to continue their subscriptions.

A WORD MORE.

To those of our subscribers who feel that "the times are hard"—that they are not able to take a county paper—we would say, that most of you have families to educate; children growing up who will be benefited more by a year's reading of a local paper, than by twice the amount of the subscription price expended in any other way.

And to those who do not feel that this is a sufficient reason why they should subscribe, WE FURTHER SAY, That you desire to know when our courts

are held; who the jurors are; whose property is to be sold, and how; who applies for license; what administration accounts are coming up for confirmation; what the County Commissioners, the guardians of your interests are doing; who is the executor on an estate indebted to you; who has died; who has been married; who has gone to war; who has the cheapest goods, drugs, furniture &c. to sell; who advertise them and therefore deserve your patronage; who has been killed, or who ought to be; whose horse has ran away; who has your sheep or cows locked up, and advertised as estrays when you hadn't lost them; who has hung himself; who ought to be hung and isn't; who is to be drafted; who ought to be drafted and isn't; who got drunk and was whipped; who ought to have been whipped but wasn't; who is asking for a divorce, whether your wife or not, and in short what is going on in Wyoming County in particular, and the rest of the world in general; all of which information you obtain from time to time, in your county paper, exclusively.

AND FURTHER. Your crops of grain, potatoes, apples &c. are now as abundant as in years past. We will, at any time receive on subscription grain of all kinds, corn in the ear, potatoes, fruit of any kind in the proper season and condition, dried apples, pork, ham, beef, beans, or as we have before expressed it, anything relished by man, woman, child, cow, or pig. Where is the man, that can't afford to take our paper.

NEGRO DOINGS IN MONTROSE—ATTEMPT TO BURN THEM A WHITE MAN.

Last Friday was a grand day among the blacks, and some abolitionists, in our quiet little town. After holding an abolition pow-wow on the Fair-Grounds, the night was rendered hideous by their carnivals. An incessant drumming was kept up, to the great annoyance of the meeting of whites at the Court-house. There were several indications of trouble during the day and night but not until near morning was there any serious developments. Early in the day, one of the blacks had demanded change for a bill, on a five cent investment at the Keystone Hotel. As the clerk could not make change, he became insolent, and took offence. At a later hour he returned with his abuse, and the clerk, not being in an apologetic mood, the fellow went over to the Franklin House, exhibited a dirk, and threatened vengeance. The clerk was put on his guard and furnished with a revolver, by a friend who heard the threats. About daylight, after all the white men had dispersed except one or two, the offending gent, and another, armed with dirks, and backed by some 30 others, entered the bar room and advanced upon the clerk. He kept them at bay with his revolver, but they followed him through the room, hall, &c., into the back part of the house, when he called to some person to go for assistance and an officer, whereupon the blacks left. Had it not been for the timely caution received by the clerk, there is no doubt but that he would have been butchered.

Is it not time for the abolition fanatics in our midst to desist in their work? Do they gain their not, will they not see what harm their course is calculated to bring about?

Let the negro riots, murdering, &c., now coming into fashion throughout the North be a fearful warning!—Montrose Democrat.

TIFFANY ON THE NIGGER.

We clip the following from what purports to be an editorial in the last number of the Republican, which shows where that gentleman stands on the nigger question and exhibits great ingenuity in excusing and glossing over the treasonable practices of his co-workers and fellow conspirators in their attempts to break down the safe guards of the constitution, which he frankly admits some of the more zealous have "curse" with "good impulses," though "indiscreetly."

"All who believe in the Declaration of Independence—all who believe in pure Christianity are Abolitionists. They believe it to be their duty to agitate for the immediate abolition of slavery. They have in limited numbers cursed the Constitution. Some of them have been willing to see the country divided, rather than see the free States saddled with any responsibility for slavery. But these men have been few and powerless. Their zeal has outrun their discretion, and their discretion has destroyed their influence; but their impulses were good, and they have only loved the nigger 'not wisely but too well.' But answer us, where are the Abolitionists to-day? Almost all of them are supporting the Government."

HAS IT COME TO THIS.

Unless the slaves are given to understand and that speedily, that the Union wants their services enough to give them liberty thereon, then the rebellion can never be put down.—N. Y. Tribune.

Has it come to this? Does the fate of this Nation hang suspended on the action of the negro slaves of the South? If so we can only say God save the country. But it is not true. The assertion of the Tribune is a lying one—calculated to discourage enlistments and give aid and comfort to the rebels. The loyal white men of this Nation are yet able to save it—aven without the aid of the fellows who write such paragraphs as the above. Fellow citizens—freemen of this great Republic rally in defence of the Union and Constitution! Preserve the liberties achieved by your Fathers. Rebuke treason both at the North and the South! Be neither slaves, nor dependant on the assistance of slaves, but put faith in your right arms and in the God of battles! To the rescue, and fill up the ranks of our brave comrades in the field!—Patriot of a Union.

DEPARTURE OF CAPTAIN INGHAM'S COMPANY.

By far the largest gathering we ever saw at Factoryville, was on the departure of the company of volunteers raised in this county, on Thursday last. The affectionate wife, the aged parents, kind sisters and brothers, and tender children were there assembled to invoke the blessings and protection of Heaven upon and grasp, perhaps for the last time, the hands of their husbands, sons, brother and fathers who were about to leave them and try the fortunes of grim visaged war. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed and enlistments were made up to the last moment before starting. Some, it was said went whose names were not yet upon the rolls. At the appointed time two cars which had been sent from Scranton arrived, and were filled up, and the train moved off with more than one hundred of the sturdy sons of Wyoming, with hearts beating high with patriotism, amid the waving of handkerchiefs, the beating of drums, hearty good byes, and loud huzzas. All along the road the people caught the enthusiasm, and fair hands waved snowy handkerchiefs, as the train moved on in its southward course. Arriving at Scranton, the company was drawn up in line and headed by Lieut. Rice of the 57th, marched up to the Wyoming House, with drums beating and colors flying. There not being sufficient accommodations at that house for the whole company, part of them were taken to the Forest House. On the departure of the 6 o'clock train in the morning they again took the cars and were off for "Dixie."

The following is a list of the names on the rolls copied by us at Scranton. Some errors or omissions may exist which we will be happy to correct at any time when attention is called to them.

MUSTER ROLL OF VOLUNTEERS FROM WYOMING COUNTY.

Recruited by Capt. S. W. Ingham.

- Elias Aton,
- J. H. Teneyck,
- W. H. Reynolds,
- J. W. Reynolds,
- H. B. Howe,
- Benjamin H. Hanyon,
- L. E. Hawley,
- Elisha Pedrick,
- R. L. Reynolds,
- J. R. Briggs,
- C. L. Briggs,
- A. G. Carpenter,
- Benjamin Cornell,
- A. W. Colvin,
- E. Smith,
- George W. Warner,
- James C. Degraw,
- Otis Gilmore,
- Jeremiah S. Anton,
- James N. Gardner,
- Miah Mott,
- H. Race Jackson,
- S. W. Stanton,
- William B. Vanarsdale,
- Joshua Thornton,
- Jacob A. Thomas,
- C. W. Martin,
- Horace O'Neal,
- Stephen T. Ingham,
- W. B. Kennedy,
- George M. Harding,
- Abner Lewis,
- H. B. Turner,
- Utey Turner,
- Ezra A. Lambert,
- Asa Smead,
- C. A. Reynolds,
- P. B. Hanyon,
- P. F. Rought,
- H. E. Worden,
- Elisha Farnum,
- Sylvester Farnum,
- Wesley Ross,
- Milot Roberts,
- Alvah Letteer,
- F. Dickson,
- Alford Billings,
- F. M. Lewis,
- S. A. Cobb,
- Burtin Shoemaker,
- A. J. Lewis,
- Thomas Cattle,
- Oliver E. Reynolds,
- D. curar Hewett,
- A. G. Reynolds,
- Porter Carpenter,
- Ezra Dean,
- Loren Ball,
- J. W. Stark,
- Isaac Parmateer,
- Harman Stark,
- Samuel Bishop,
- F. J. Chase,
- Thomas Moore,
- D. D. Gardner.

Recruited by Lieut. G. H. Eastman.

- J. H. Smith,
- Caleb Bates,
- Levi Conklin,
- H. C. Wells,
- Joseph Winters,
- N. Colvin,
- Charles Evans,
- O. C. Newbery,
- O. F. Clark,
- R. F. Parish,
- J. F. Evans,
- Rueben Plattenburg,
- Charles Plattenburg,
- Samuel Hooper,
- A. M. Wandall,
- Albanus Little,
- W. D. Miner,
- W. B. Frear,
- J. H. Farr,
- Daniel Davis,
- Isaac Goodwin,
- Judson Jayne,
- T. M. Hines,
- Henry Ort,
- D. C. Kitchen,
- John Wall.

Recruited by Lieut. E. H. Wells.

- J. E. Detrick,
- D. W. Smith,
- Benjamin V. Cole,

- D. C. Smith,
- A. H. Carier,
- J. W. Stillwell,
- Philander Grow,
- W. E. Bullock,
- J. C. Overfield,
- Byron Prevost,
- G. A. Carney,
- J. D. Smith,
- T. B. Vosburg,
- W. C. Sweet.

DRAFTING ORDERED.

The secretary of War on Aug. 4th issued the following order, calling for 300,000 more men from the several States, for nine months, if not sooner discharged.

Ordered 1st.—That a draft of three hundred thousand militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quotas to the States, and establish regulations for the draft.

2.—That if any State shall not, by the 15th of August, furnish its quota of the additional three hundred thousand volunteers, authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers, in that State will also be made up by special draft from the militia. The Secretary of War will establish regulations for this purpose.

3.—Regulations will be prepared by the War Department and presented to the President with the object of securing the promotion of officers of the Army of Volunteers for meritorious and distinguished services, and of preventing the nomination or appointment, in the military service of incompetent or unworthy officers.

The regulations will also provide for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions.

By order of the President.
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HONOR TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

We find the following among the dispatches in this morning's Tribune and other papers: TENDER OF COLORED REGIMENTS.—A deputation of Western gentlemen waited upon the President this morning to offer two colored regiments from the State of Indiana. Two members of Congress were of the party. The President received them courteously, but stated to them that he was not prepared to go the length of enlisting negroes as soldiers. He would employ all the colored men offered as laborers, but would not promise to make soldiers of them.

All honor to the President for this decisive answer to the abolition negro equality humbugs, who have so long been boring him on this subject. He has nobly resisted them in other matters, and this is the crowning evidence of his firmness in overruling the fanatic who, although they rule the National Legislature, and hold over his head threats of Congressional opposition to his war policy—the refusal of supplies etc.—yet have not proved able to brow beat him into the adoption of a policy which, if adopted, would degrade and demoralize the army, and disgust decent white men every where.

We rejoice in this sensible and patriotic action of the President, and predict as a consequence of it, that the work of recruiting will now go on in a more spirited manner than ever. All honor, then, to "honest old Abe," the loyal men of the country will stand by him to the death.—Ez.

THE RECOIL OF NEGRO SYMPATHY.

There is observable in these days an effect of the Abolition movement which does not promise well for the future temporal welfare of the negro. While presenting so earnestly their schemes for releasing the Southern negro from the share of toil allotted to him, they have been unmindful that by their exertions a sentiment more than ever hostile to the black race is created in the North. The Abolitionist if possessed of any true philanthropy, would begin to consider now whether this unfriendly sentiment so rapidly changing from prejudice to positive hate, in its effect upon the free blacks of the North, is not likely to outweigh all the advantages to be derived from an anti-slavery crusade. Not only is the insolence of the free black now becoming more offensive, but the feeling of jealousy which begins to pervade the laboring classes, from the fear of negro competition, forms an element destined to operate henceforth with unwonted power. The Abolitionists, apparently, are in this way forging a weapon that may recoil on their own heads with stunning effect, and involve them, and the unfortunate objects of their labors in ruin.—Constitutional Union.

BEECHER ON THE ADMINISTRATION.

On our outside will be found Beecher's reflections on the Administration; his abuse of McClellan, and praise of his abolition beau ideal Fremont. We differ with the Rev. gen' worshipper on these points, yet, there are true ideas expressed where he writes concerning the restrictions upon the press, and lack of truthfulness upon the part of the public recorders when giving accounts of the operations of the enemy. We want every reader to peruse this article of Beecher they will find much to commend outside of the Abolition sentiment running through its lines. As he is a radical of the darkest hue, we must, therefore, make every allowance, not expecting to find only here and there a political grain worthy of preservation.

POLITICAL ARREST.—The editors of the Patriot and Union, recently prosecuted the editors of the Harrisburg Telegraph, for libel, and were immediately singled out by Republicans of that city for arrest. They were Democrats, in favor of the Constitution and the Union, in favor of the war, and have done all in their power to put down rebellion, and to maintain the Constitution and the freedom of the people. A handbill issued by the boys of their office, as a burlesque upon negro enlistments, of which the editors knew nothing, is said to be the cause of their arrest. They were sent to the old capitol prison at Washington.

NO ESCAPE FROM THE DRAFT.

The following important military orders have just been issued from the war department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., August 8, 1862.—Order to prevent the evasion of military duty, and for the suppression of disloyal practices.

First. By direction of the President of the United States, it is hereby ordered that, until further order, no citizen liable to be drafted into the militia shall be allowed to go to a foreign country, and all Marshals, Deputy Marshals and military officers of the United States are directed and all police authorities especially at the ports of the United States or the sea-board and on the frontier are requested to see that this order is faithfully carried into effect. And they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest and detain any person or persons about to depart from the United States in violation of this order, and report to Maj. L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, at Washington city, for further instruction respecting the person or persons so arrested and detained.

Second. Any person liable to draft who shall absent himself from his county or State before such draft is made, will be arrested by any Provost Marshal, or other United States or State officer, wherever he may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and conveyed to the nearest military post or depot, and placed on military duty for the term of the draft; and the expenses of his own arrest and conveyance to such post or depot, and also the sum of five dollars as a reward to the officer who shall make such arrest, shall be deducted from his pay.

Third. The writ of habeas corpus is hereby suspended in respect to all persons arrested and detained, and in respect to all persons arrested for disloyal practices (Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Order Authorizing the Arrest of Persons Discouraging Enlistments.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The following order was issued this morning:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, August 8, 1862.—ORDERED: First, That all United States Marshals, and Superintendent and Chiefs of Police of any town, city or district, be and they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest and imprison any person or persons who may be engaged, by any act of speech or writing, in discouraging volunteer enlistments, or in any way giving aid and comfort to the enemy, or any other disloyal practice against the United States. Second, That immediate report be made to Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, in order that such persons may be tried before a Military Commission. Third. The expenses of such arrest and imprisonment will be certified to the Chief Clerk of the War Department for settlement and payment.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

HOW TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT.

The following is an extract from Wendell Phillips' speech delivered on the 1st inst., near Boston, ostensibly to commemorate British West India emancipation:—The people need not fear for Richmond. McClellan would not take it. He (Mr. Phillips) looked upon the present war, conducted without a reasonable object, as a total loss of blood and treasure. Better the South should go to day than lose another life to prolong the war upon the present detestable policy. One hundred and twenty five thousand men a year, and a million dollars a day are required to prosecute the war in the manner it has been done.

Passports For California Passengers.

New York, August 11.—In consequence of new and strict orders received to-day, Provost Marshall Kenessey has prohibited passengers going out in the California steamer with out passports, and the steamer has been detained.

All persons found on the streets to-day, in military uniform, without the proper papers were arrested by the police.

"THE UNION AS IT WAS."—The Republican, printed at Washington, as the organ of the Republican party, says:

"The farce of restoring the Union as it was is played out."

The Hartford Times rejoins: "If this is true, what are 600,000 more men wanted for?"

Will some of the initiated be so kind as to answer the question?

WHAT THE AGED AFRICAN COSTS US.—Congress assumed the wounds of the irrepres-

sible negro by appropriating two hundred millions of dollars for his emancipation, subsistence and colonization. The chief end of the white man now is to support the aged, but exceedingly lively Ethiopian. To use the words of the poet, "We hang like a jewel in an Ethiop's ear."—Dubuque Herald.

The Southern papers are commenting on the President's new call for troops, and they urge the immediate necessity of striking a

blow before the new levies can be raised. While doubting the practicability of obtaining fresh men at the North, they advise that the rebel government shall act as though it could be done, and vigorously enforce conscription.

A DOCTOR ADVISES IN ONE OF OUR EXCHANGES

a "sure cure for a trifling expense." If he can invent something which will be a sure cure for a big expense, we would recommend this Administration to patronize him.

Wine in Burgundy is so plenty this season that only sixty centimes (twelve cents) is charged for an hour's drinking—There is many an old toper in this country would like to live in Burgundy.

"Bob, is that dog a hunter?"

"No; he's half hunter and half setter. He hunts bones when he is hungry, and sets by the fire when he is satisfied."

War News

A DESPERATE BATTLE FOUGHT BETWEEN GEN. BANKS AND STONEWALL JACKSON.

HEADQUARTERS SIX MILES BEYOND CULPEPPER, VA., Sunday Aug. 10.

A battle was fought yesterday, between Gen. Banks and Stonewall Jackson. Gen. Bayard, of McDowell's corps, with his Cavalry Brigade, had been engaged the day before, in the extreme advance, near the Rapidan River, skirmishing and manœuvring, taking some prisoners, and ending with slight loss, baffling the efforts of a large force to surround and cut them off.

Yesterday morning he was engaged for some hours before Gen. Banks came up, and with four regiments of cavalry, the First Pennsylvania, First Maine and First Rhode Island, delayed and embarrassed the enemy's advance.

The rebels, under Jackson and Ewell, had crossed the Rapidan in force, and their advance guard, 15,000 strong, was attacked by Gen. Banks, yesterday afternoon, about six miles south of Culpepper Court house.

The fight was almost wholly with artillery at first, but the infantry became engaged about 6 o'clock, and a determined and bloody contest followed.

Gen. Banks' right wing, under Gen. Williams suffered severely.

The rebel position was in the woods, while the troops which attacked them were obliged to cross open ground.

It was not till about 6 o'clock that it became evident the rebels were attacking in force. Previously to that there had been a rather desultory cannonade. The whole rebel force suddenly attacked in overwhelming numbers at all points.

Nearly all their regiments had full ranks. At 7 o'clock Gen. Pope arrived on the field from Culpepper, accompanied by Gen. McDowell, with part of McDowell's corps. The battle was substantially over—Gen. Banks holding the same ground that he occupied at the beginning.

After the arrival of Gen. Pope there was an artillery contest, continuing at intervals till nearly 12 o'clock. The night was unusually clear, and the moon full. The rebels planted a battery against McDowell's centre, where Gen. Pope and Gen. Banks were bringing both of them under the fire. The Generals and their Staffs were so near the rebel lines, being actually in front of their own lines, that a sudden charge of rebel cavalry was made from the woods a quarter of a mile off, apparently with a view to capture them. The attempt was repelled by a vigorous fire from McDowell's troops, and the Generals and their Staffs left the ground under a cross-fire from the rebels and their own troops. The fire of the rebel batteries was afterward silenced.

Gen. Pope, on arriving, sent fresh troops to the front to take the place of Gen. Banks' exhausted columns. The enemy did not renew the attack except by artillery. The troops were under arms and in position all night.

Gen. Banks was on the field throughout the action and was constantly under fire. His handling of his troops and personal gallantry are highly praised by his officers. The bravery and good conduct of the troops were conspicuous during a large part of the fight. When overpowered by numbers, some regiments retreated in disorder.

ANOTHER REBEL RAM GONE.

The Arkansas Abandoned and Blown up.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 10.

The following is from the Petersburg Daily Express of yesterday.

RICHMOND, Friday, Aug. 8

A dispatch from Gen. Van Dorn to Secretary M'Henry states that the Confederate ram Arkansas, Lieut. Stephens commanding, had been destroyed.

She left Vicksburg, on Monday, to participate in the attack on Baton Rouge. After passing Bayou Sare, her machinery became disabled, and whilst attempting to adjust it, several of the enemy's gunboats attacked her. After a gallant resistance, she was abandoned and blown up.

Her officers and men reached the shore in safety.

Further Particulars of the Battle.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Accounts from Culpepper represent the enemy's estimated forces engaged at twenty thousand, and our own, exclusive of cavalry and artillery, as not exceeding seven thousand.

The number of regulars wounded, is large, but the wounds are generally slight.

The number of killed is small.

On Saturday night the teamsters lit their fires, causing the enemy to shell our new position for two hours, with considerable effect.

Yesterday morning the enemy was not in sight on our front, but the indications were that they were reinforced on Saturday night, and were attempting to flank our position.

Nothing has been heard from General Buford, at Madison Court House.

Latest.

CULPEPPER COURT HOUSE, VA., Aug. 11.—The enemy, this morning, sent in a flag of truce, asking permission to bury their dead on the field of battle now in our possession. This shows that with all their superiority they were too badly cut up to maintain their position, and that their falling back yesterday was from necessity, not choice.

A MAINE editor thus distinguishes between different sorts of patriots: "Some esteem it sweet and decorous to die for one's country; and yet others hold it to be sweet to live on one's country."

The Rev. Dr. Breckenridge, who has been all his life opposed to the Democratic party, some time ago said:

"The permanent triumph of the Democratic party, in 1864 is the best result I see to be possible for the country."